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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/607,676	06/30/2000	Warren Keith Edwards	XERX-01041US0 MCF/JEF	1239

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/607,676	EDWARDS ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	CESAR B. PAULA	2178	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _09 March 2005_.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL.** 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-61_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-61_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is responsive to the application filed on RCE amendment filed on 3/9/2005.

This action is made Non-Final.

2.   In the amendment, claims 1-61 are pending in the case. Claims 1, 11-13, 15, 17, 23, 29,

34, 40, 46, and 52 are independent claims.

3.   The rejections of claims 1-2, 4, 6, and 11-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Koppolu et al, hereinafter Koppolu (Pat.# 5,801,701, 9/1/1998, filed on 9/4/1996),

have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

4.   The rejections of claims 3, 5, 7-10, 17-25, 28-36, 39-40, 42-48, and 51 rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Koppolu, in view of Vertelney et al, hereinafter

Vertelney (Pat. # 5,341,293, 8/23/1994) have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

5.   The rejections of claims 26-27, 37-38, and 49-50 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Koppolu et al, in view of Vertelney, as applied to claim 25 above, and

further in view of Hoirup et al, hereinafter Hoirup (Pat. # 6,397,054 B1, 5/28/2002, filed on

7/30/1998) have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

6.   The rejection of claim 41 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Koppolu et al, in view of Vertelney, as applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of Cohen

et al, hereinafter Cohen (Pat. # 6,324,543 B1, 11/27/2001, filed on 3/6/1998) have been

withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

7.   The rejection of claim 52 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Koppolu, in view of "Getting Results With Microsoft Office 97", hereinafter Office, Microsoft,

1997, pages 27-34, have been withdrawn as necessitated by the amendment.

Priority

8.   Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 120, where this application is a

continuation in part of 09143802, 09143551, 09144231, 09143777, 09143772, 09144032,

09143778, 09144143, 09143555, 09144383, 09143773to 8/31/98 is acknowledged.

Drawings

9.   The drawings filed on 11/21/2002 have been accepted by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

10.   The rejections of claims 15-16 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply

with the enablement requirement, have been withdrawn in light of the remarks filed on 3/9/2005

on page 17.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

12.   Claims 1-9, 11-19, 23-25, 28-29, 32-36, 39-40, 42-48, and 51-60 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Danknick et al, hereinafter Danknick (Pat.# 5,901,286,

5/4/1999, filed on 11/15/1996).

Regarding independent claim 1, Danknick teaches an SNMP client obtaining copier—

entity-- configuration settings-- *associated property--* from an SNMP agent-- *data source--*. In

other words, the client identifies, not the user—*independent of specific user request associating*

the associated property and the data source--, that the agent has the configuration settings

requested—*identifying the data source--* (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Furthermore, Danknick discloses the obtaining of the copier configuration parameters,

and inserting, and displaying these parameters into a web page—*retrieving the content*

information from the data source, and providing it to define the web page *document* (col.7, lines

14-20, fig.7-9).

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Danknick discloses the obtaining of the

copier administration—*task*-- parameters, and inserting, and displaying these parameters into a

web page (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Regarding claim 3, which depends on claim 1, Danknick teaches the inserting, and

displaying obtained contact person information into an html web page – *the entity is a person* --

(col.13, lines 49-67, fig.19).

Regarding claim 4, which depends on claim 1, Danknick discloses the obtaining of the

copier—*device*-- configuration parameters, and inserting, and displaying these parameters into a

web page— (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-10).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 1, Danknick discloses the obtaining of the

copier–*devicet* -- configuration parameters, and inserting, and displaying these parameters into a

web page— (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Regarding claim 6, which depends on claim 1, Danknick discloses the obtaining the

copier configuration parameters, and inserting, and displaying these parameters from data found

in a web page—*document* — (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Regarding claim 7, which depends on claim 1, Danknick discloses the obtaining the

copier configuration parameters from a server—*data source is a device* —, and inserting, and

displaying these parameters into a web page (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Regarding claim 8, which depends on claim 1, Danknick teaches the retrieval of copier

information, such as a person's phone number, through a browser (col.7, lines 1-30, col.13, lines

45-49, fig. 19).

Regarding claim 9, which depends on claim 7, Danknick discloses the obtaining the

copier-- *the device is a printer*-- configuration parameters, and inserting, and displaying these

parameters from data found in a web page—*document* — (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Regarding independent claim 11, Danknick teaches the detection of a condition—

property-- in a network peripheral, such as a copier, and automatically obtaining a status—*first*

content information-- from the copier –*independent of a specific user request associating the*

first associated property and the first data source, identifying the first data source as having the

first associated property or condition information-- (col.13, lines 15-36, fig.19-20).

Moreover, Danknick teaches the retrieval of information regarding a user and contact

person for the user, from an EPROM device--*identifying the second data source as having the*

second associated property or contact information-- (col.13, lines 45-49, fig.19).

Moreover, Danknick teaches the inserting of obtained copier status, and contact information into an html web page –*retrieving, and combining the first, and second content information to define at least a portion of the document* -- (col.13, lines 49-67, fig.19).

Regarding independent claim 12, the limitations found herein, are equivalent to those found in claim 1, except for the bit provider. Danknick teaches an agent—*bit provider*-- for obtaining information from a peripheral (col.8, line 63-col.9, line 22), such as the copier or data source as described in claim 1, and therefore this claim is similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 13, the limitations found herein are equivalent to those found in claim 11, except for the bit provider. Danknick teaches an agent—*bit provider*-- for obtaining information from a peripheral (col.8, line 63-col.9, line 22), such as the copier or data source as described in claim 11, and therefore this claim is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 13, Danknick teaches a JVM—*an application interface in communication with the bit provider*-- for using a browser to display information obtained by the agent—*bit provider*-- (col.8, line 63-col.9, lines 22, 37-44, fig.7, 19).

Regarding independent claim 15, the limitations found herein are equivalent to those found in claim 11, except for the *application layer, document management layer, and bit provider*, such as the copier or data source as described in claim 11, and therefore this claim is

similarly rejected. Danknick teaches applications, such as browser, JVM, applets, etc--

application layer-- interacting with each other to obtain information from the copier. An agent—

bit provider-- obtains information from a peripheral, and passes it to the browser for display

(col.8, line 43-col.9, line 22, 37-52)

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 15, Danknick teaches the display of status

information using various interfaces, such as printer, display, network interfaces, etc.—

application interface layer to provide to an application (col.6, lines 40-67, col.8, line 43-col.9,

line 22, 37-52, fig. 6-7, 19).

Regarding independent claim 17, Danknick teaches an SNMP client obtaining copier—

physical device-- configuration settings-- *associated property--* from an SNMP agent-- *data*

source--. In other words, the client identifies, not the user—*independent of specific user request*

associating the associated property and the data source--, that the agent has the configuration

settings requested—*identifying the data source--* (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Furthermore, Danknick discloses the obtaining of the copier configuration parameters,

and inserting, and displaying these parameters into a web page—*retrieving the content*

information from the data source, and providing it to define the web page *document,*

representing the copier as a document (col.7, lines 14-20, fig.7-9).

Regarding claim 18, which depends on claim 17, Danknick teaches the retrieval of copier information, such as a person's phone number, through a browser (col.7, lines 1-30, col.13, lines 45-49, fig. 19).

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 17, Danknick teaches the retrieval of copier information, such as a person's address, and phone number, through a browser (col.7, lines 1-30, col.13, lines 45-49, fig. 19)-- *the device is a telephone, and the content information includes a phone number.*

Regarding independent claim 23, the limitations found herein, are equivalent to those found in claim 17, except for the bit provider. Danknick teaches an agent—*bit provider*-- for obtaining information from a peripheral (col.8, line 63-col.9, line 22), such as the copier or data source as described in claim 1, and therefore this claim is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 24, which depends on claim 23, Danknick teaches inputting a request for a web page into an icon displayed on a browser, and sending the request to a copier—*the application interface configured to provide the document to an application* -- for retrieving setting information from the copier, and displaying them into a web page (col.6, line 49-col.7, line 30),

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 24, Danknick teaches inputting a request for a web page into an icon displayed on a browser, and sending the request to a copier—

receiving and sending additional information from the application via an application interface--

for retrieving setting information from the copier, and displaying them into a web page (col.6,

line 49-col.7, line 30), such as the copier or data source as described in claim 1, and therefore

this claim is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 28, which depends on claim 25, Danknick teaches the retrieval of copier

information through a LAN (col. 6, lines 21-40, col.7, lines 1-30).

Claim 29 is directed towards a method like the one found in claim 11, and is similarly

rejected, where the browser displays a document with a person's contact information.

Claim 32 is directed towards a method similar to the steps found in claim 18, and

therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 33, which depends on claim 29, Danknick teaches the display of tab

frame icons which represent other html web pages -- *the first content information includes a list*

of files (col. 6, lines 48-67, fig. 7, 19).

Claim 34 is directed towards a method, where the bit provider is as the one described in

claim 12 above, similar to the steps found in claim 29, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claims 35-36 are directed towards a system for implementing the steps found in claims 14, and 25 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim 39 is directed towards a system similar to the system found in claim 28, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 40 is directed towards a method like the one found in claim 1and is similarly rejected, where the browser displays the status or computational process of a copier.

Regarding claim 42, which depends on claim 40, Danknick teaches the sending, and retrieval of information from a copier through a computer's operating system— *the computational process includes monitoring of a kernel (*col. 6, lines 6-45, ol. 7, lines 1-30, col.18, lines 6-19, fig. 15c-d).

Claim 43 is directed towards a method similar to the steps found in claim 1, and therefore is similarly rejected, except for the travel approval process, which is taught by Danknick's retrieval and sending of a web page including a maintenance request, such as the delivery of a part, to technical department—*travel approval process* for approving travel to maintain the copier (col.13, lines 22-64, fig.19).

Claim 44 is directed towards a method for implementing the system found in claim 14, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 45, which depends on claim 44, Danknick teaches the reception, and display of additional web pages on a web browser (col.6, lines 49-col.7, line 30, fig.7,19).

Claim 46 is directed towards a method similar to the steps found in claim 12, and therefore is similarly rejected, except for the hiring process, which is taught by Danknick's retrieval and sending of a web page including a purchase request, to a sales department—*hiring process*(col.13, lines 22-64, fig.19).

Claim 47 is directed towards a system similar to the system found in claim 14, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claims 48, and 51 are directed towards a system similar to the system found in claim 45, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 52, Danknick teaches an SNMP client obtaining copier— *entity*-- configuration settings-- *associated property*-- , stored on a copier, from an SNMP agent-- *data source*-- to display an html document using the settings. In other words, the client identifies, not the user—*independent of specific user request associating the associated property and the data source*--, that the agent has the configuration settings requested—*identifying the data source*-- (col.7, lines 1-30, fig.7-9).

Furthermore, Danknick discloses the obtaining of the copier configuration parameters,

and inserting, and displaying these parameters into a web page—*retrieving the content*

information from the data source, and providing it to define the web page *document* (col.7, lines

14-20, fig.7-9).

Claims 53-60 are directed towards a method similar to the steps found in claims 2-9

respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

14.   Claims 10, 20, 22, 30-31, and 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Danknick, in view of Vertelney et al, hereinafter Vertelney (Pat. # 5,341,293,

8/23/1994).

Regarding claim 10, which depends on claim 7, Danknick teaches the retrieval of

peripheral, such as a copier, information through a browser (col. 6, lines 21-40, col.7, lines 1-30).

Vertelney discloses allowing a user to view, and mark photographs (col. 11, lines 35-67, fig. 6b).

Danknick fails to explicitly disclose: *the device is a camera.*   However, it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of Danknick, and Vertelney to have a camera be represented by a document, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data

within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements

(col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10). This would enable a user to utilize a camera element in

the document to represent a camera which takes a picture to mark and process according to

Vertelney's invention above.

Regarding claim 20, which depends on claim 17, Danknick teaches the retrieval of copier

information, such as copier status, through a browser (col.7, lines 1-30, col.13, lines 45-49, fig.

19). Danknick fails to explicitly disclose: *the content information includes a list of outstanding*

print jobs. Vertelney discloses the creation of a document representing the number of

outstanding print copies to be printed (col. 10, lines 16-31, fig. 4a-b). However, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of Danknick, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a

user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data within documents, and enhancing a document

intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10). Thus,

enabling the presentation of the copier's status.

Regarding claim 22, which depends on claim 17, Danknick teaches the retrieval of copier

information, such as a person's phone number, through a browser (col.7, lines 1-30, col.13, lines

45-49, fig. 19). Danknick fails to explicitly disclose: *the physical device is a UNIX machine, and*

the content information includes status information for the UNIX machine. Vertelney discloses

the creation of a document representing a phone, and including the number of outstanding print

copies to be printed (col. 10, lines 16-31, fig. 4a-b). However, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of

Danknick, and Vertelney, and have used machines or printer in an UNIX environment, because

Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to mark, find, organize, and process data

within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements

(col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 30, which depends on claim 29, Danknick teaches the retrieval of copier

information, such as copier status, through a browser (col.7, lines 1-30, col.13, lines 45-49, fig.

19). Danknick fails to explicitly disclose: *the first data source is an image file, and the first

content information includes image data.* Vertelney discloses an element for representing a user

using a photo image, and for storing a recording of the user's voice (col. 14, lines 48-67, fig. 11).

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to combine the teachings of Danknick, and Vertelney, because Vertelney teaches the

advantage of permitting a user(s) to identify a user within documents, and enhancing a document

intuitiveness through the use of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 31, which depends on claim 29, Danknick teaches retrieving contact

information for a person (col.13, line 45-49, fig.19). Danknick fails to explicitly disclose: *the

first content information includes an email address.* Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send

a document to specified user(s)—*email address*-- via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-

67). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to combine the teachings of Danknick, and Vertelney to have email displayed in

the html document, because Vertelney teaches the advantage of permitting a user(s) to email data

within documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use of graphical

elements, (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10), thus increasing the probability to contact the

needed person.

Claim 61 is directed towards a method similar to the steps found in claim 10, and

therefore is similarly rejected.

15.   Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Danknick.

Regarding claim 21, which depends on claim 17, Danknick teaches the retrieval of

peripheral, such as copier maintenance information, through a browser (col.7, lines 1-30, col.4,

lines 45-50, col.13, lines 45-49, col.4, lines 45-50, fig. 7, 19). Danknick fails to explicitly

disclose: *the physical device is a camera, and the content information includes image data.*

However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to to have a camera be represented by a document, because Danknick this would have

enabled the quick retrieval of status of a camera, such as is a closed circuit system.

16.   Claims 26-27, 37-38, and 49-50 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Danknick, as applied to claim 25 above, in view of Vertelney, and further in

view of Hoirup et al, hereinafter Hoirup (Pat. # 6,397,054 B1, 5/28/2002, filed on 7/30/1998).

        Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 25, Danknick teaches retrieving contact

information for a person (col.13, line 45-49, fig.19). Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send

a document to specified user(s)—*email address*-- via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-

67). Danknick fails to explicitly disclose: *the communications path includes a short message*

service('SMS') gateway. Hoirup discloses the provision of as SMS gateway for allowing cell

phone users to send and receive short text messages (col. 1, lines 16-40, col. 4, lines 10-67, and

fig.2). However, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to combine the teachings of Danknick, Vertelney, and Hoirup, because Hoirup

teaches above allowing a user to send, and receive short text messages while using a cell phone.

        Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 25, Danknick teaches retrieving contact

information for a person (col.13, line 45-49, fig.19). Vertelney discloses allowing a user to send

a document to specified user(s)—*email address*-- via email (col. 7, lines 52-67, col. 9, lines 1-

67). Danknick fails to explicitly disclose: *the communications path includes an email gateway*.

Hoirup discloses the provision of as SMS gateway for allowing cell phone users to send and

receive short text messages (col. 1, lines 16-40, col. 4, lines 10-67, and fig.2). However, it would

have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine

the teachings of Danknick, Vertelney, and Hoirup, because Hoirup teaches above allowing a user

to send, and receive short text messages while using a cell phone.

Claims 37-38 are directed towards a system similar to the system found in claims 26-27

respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claims 49-50 are directed towards a system similar to the system found in claims 26-27

respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

17.   Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Danknick, as

applied to claim 40 above, and further in view of Cohen et al, hereinafter Cohen (Pat. #

6,324,543 B1, 11/27/2001, filed on 3/6/1998).

Regarding claim 41, which depends on claim 40, Danknick teaches retrieving contact

information for a person using a JVM (col.7, lines 1-30, col.13, line 45-49, fig.19). Danknick fail

to explicitly disclose: *the operation of a Java RMI, and the content information includes an*

object named in the RMI registry. Cohen teaches the migration, and monitoring of objects using

a Java RMI, and objects listed therein (col. 7, line 64-col.8, line 40). However, it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the

teachings of Danknick, Vertelney, and Cohen, and use the interface elements of Vertelney to

monitor progress of a migrating process using an RMI, because Vertelney teaches the advantage

of permitting a user(s) print documents, and enhancing a document intuitiveness through the use

of graphical elements (col. 3, lines 52-67, col. 6, lines 1-10).

Response to Arguments

18.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-61 have been considered but are moot in

view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicants indicate that neither Koppolu, nor Vertelney teach the limitations found in

claims 1-42, ad 52-61 (pages 17-20). The Applicants are directed towards the rejections of these

claims above in light of the newly applied rejections.

Conclusion

I.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is **(571) 272-2148**. The examiner

can normally be reached on Monday through Friday (every other Friday off) from 8:00 a.m. to

4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least

one business day.

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
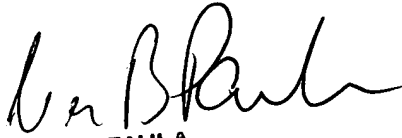
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>
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5/31/05

CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER